(c) Ameiva Meyer, 1795 (gender: feminine), type species by monotypy, Ameiva americana Meyer, 1795 (=Lacerta ameiva ameiva Linnaeus, 1758 = Ameiva a. ameiva [Linnaeus]);

(3) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

- (a) [as in Presch, 1981];
- (b) [as in Presch, 1981];
- (c) ameiva Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen Lacerta ameiva (valid specific name of the type species of Ameiva Meyer, 1795);

 (4) to place the following names on the Official List of Family-group Names in Zoology:

- (a) TEIIDAE Gray, 1827 (type genus *Teius* Merrem, 1820), with an endorsement that it is to be given precedence, by use of the plenary powers in (1) above, whenever it and AMEIVIDAE Fitzinger, 1826, are applied to the same taxon;
- (b) AMEIVIDAE Fitzinger, 1826 (type genus Ameiva Meyer, 1795), with an endorsement that it is not to have priority over TEIIDAE Gray, 1827, whenever both names are applied to the same taxon;

(5) to place the family name TUPINAMBIDAE Gray, 1825, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

SUPPLEMENTARY REFERENCES

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PRESCH, W. 1981. TEIIDAE Gray, 1827 (Reptilia, Sauria): proposed conservation. Bull. zool. Nom. vol. 38, pp. 194–196.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *LECANIUM* BURMEISTER, 1835 (INSECTA, HOMOPTERA, COCCOIDEA) Z.N.(S.) 2125

(see vol. 38, pp. 147–152) (1) by H. Komosińska (Warsaw Agricultural University) and M. Mroczkowski (Zoological Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland)

E.M. Danzig and I.M. Kerzhner (*Bull. zool. Nom.* vol. 38, pp. 147–152, points 7–10) stated the case in relation to the generic name *Lecanium* which gave their reasons for asking the Commission to use its plenary powers. Their own opinion that to retain *Lecanium* now would cause more confusion in the nomenclature, does not seem to us well founded.

In spite of the transfer of the type species of *Lecanium (Lecanium hesperidum* Linnaeus sp.) and *Lecanium persicae* (Fabricius) to another genus, the name *Lecanium* is still used in the literature, especially in works concerning the applied field (Arias & others, 1964; Bailey, 1964; Boyce, 1965; Flanders, 1959; Flanders, 1970; Fullmer et al., 1959; Habib et al., 1971; Kagan & Lewartowski, 1977; Madsen

& Morgan, 1975; Patterson, 1966; Peterson, 1960; Phillips & Smith, 1963; Rubin & Beirne, 1975; Smith & Phillips, 1961; Terán & Guyot, 1969; Wellenstein, 1977) as well as in works dealing with the essential field (Fonseca, 1975; Hafez et al 1971; Husseiny & Madsen, 1962; Kawecki, 1958; Kawecki, in press).

Having regard to the usage of the generic name *Lecanium* for over 140 years, we are submitting below our counter-proposal, which concerns points: 1c, 2c, 3c and 4 (see vol. 38, pp. 150–151).

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested:

- to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type species for the genus *Lecanium* Burmeister, 1835, made prior to the ruling here requested and having done so to designate *Lecanium corni* Bouché, 1844, to be type species of that genus;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology: Lecanium Burmeister, 1835 (gender: neuter), type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, Lecanium corni Bouché, 1844;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology: corni Bouché, 1844, as published in the binomen Lecanium corni (specific name of type species of both Lecanium Burmeister, 1835 and Parthenolecanium Sulc, 1908);
- (4) to place the generic name Parthenolecanium Sulc, 1908 (a junior objective synonym of Lecanium Burmeister, 1835) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

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(2) Reply by I.M. Kerzhner & E.M. Danzig

Komosińska and Mroczkowski argue for the retention of Lecanium instead of Parthenolecanium mainly because of the usage of Lecanium in the applied literature and they cite in support references to the usage of Lecanium (in the sense of Parthenolecanium, of Eulecanium, of both of these, and of Coccus). To assess the strength of their arguments we analysed the *Review of Applied Entomology*, the most comprehensive review publication in this field, from 1914 to 1981. All the years mentioned below are the years of publication of the *Review*, not of its Index, and not in all cases of the papers reviewed.

Compilers of the Review had trouble from the beginning with the wide and confusing use of *Lecanium* and tried to indicate the correct generic position of the species concerned. As a result, cross references were given from Lecanium to more than 10 other generic names. From 1914 to 1926 and since 1945 the compilers have not used Lecanium at all (except for species of uncertain systematic position). From 1927 to 1943 they used Lecanium for Eulecanium and Parthenolecanium, and in 1944 for Parthenolecanium alone (in all, 18 years of usage and 50 of non-usage). Since 1971 the compilers have used Eulecanium and Parthenolecanium for distinct genera.

The following table shows the original usage in the papers covered by the Review from 1960 to 1981 (a few papers that use Lecanium without explanation, for

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